JOINT DEBATE.

Tracy and Culberson Lock Horns Yesterday at Bonham.

ALLIANCE AND SUB-TREASURY.

Mr. Thank Pays a Compliment to Barney dibbe Courage Col. Culberson's Rep() =1) supproves of Gibbs' Bill. National Pawnshop.

Farand Against Sub-Treasury.

May 30 -An immens esent to hear the joint dis-lay between Mr. Tracy and Tracy opened the id "I am pleased to stand day to represent a cause democratic. I am a Demars been a Democrat, and withing but a Democratic perform a little pleasant Then, turning to presented a bois d'a Iver head, stating that the sented the Democratic and never decay, and the conage—which he knew the was in favor of. Then | ernment ional banks, saving that ac people. Here he gave a howing the correctness of He said that there were

rare paying exorbitant to the cotton patch whilst lying off of the fat of the that in 1855 there was orn, oats, bacon and cotton

there are realist bear, and done, that it still goes on count greater each year-the a tend to place an additional a and worth \$2000 per perfect, but it is wrong. ish one in every county then elect your mana-rs will soon find relief We are not wedded to show us a better and we with both feet. But you odem, but none bas yet except Barney Gibbs, and shoulder in the great Establish the sub-treasu l do more toward building tories than any other mly \$300,000,000 to put irculating medium \$50,000,-

COURCE THE FARMER thator. The Alliance killed passed a law for the free against the tariff, and Democrats wanted tariff ediciont to run the gov he warehouses would only

COL CERSERSON

On the Presental Policy of the Governal portion of his speech spoke substantially as

> of the people over privileged the tariff only, would reged in agricultural pur-hers who are not the benenine general prosperity, olicy of the government and industrious they and equitable may be atton imposed upon them, ent to meet the wants s to increase the purchas is of property except fixed

are fortunate enough to be resport and grow richer, but would, who must rely upon hoir annual crops, and all

Our population may now be \$1,000,000 with a business in-

closi in the annal, of the day of this month, shows 1781 in gold, \$61,692,818 in

or 368,507 minor silver coin, d certificates, \$312,000,000 in issued under the e act of the last congress. but while this amount of be outside of the treasury of lates, it does not follow that it and available for active cirhave more than three id in capital, 5 per cent of

must be held in rewe s vast number of private reserves to mee them, and who will ite the amount hoarded by

INDIVIDUAL AVARICE. safely affirmed that less than llars must be relied upon as unrestrained medium of ex-

ity-first congress, perhaps the table congress ever assembled, nearly a billion of dollars or millions for each of its me of circulation is required pockets of the people each year a time at least in the treasury States. The treasury of each of governments have to be supwith money to meet the de More than half of our every year in attending taxation and appro-

to affirm that the volume of circulation, which the government has provided for the people, is adequate to meet the demands of their business, and it is equally absurd to deny that the condition which always fol-lows an insufficient volume of circulation exists to-day. We have but to cast our eyes over the country for the confirmation of this statement. True it is your towns and fields farms and country homes are going to decay. Your towns and cities double up As become Audience Listen to the Arguments. Is heir population, but what means the exodus from the country? Palstial homes fit for the gods to dwell in go up in your cities. but the grand old country seats are falling into ruin. The money power flourishes to-day as it never flourished before, while the farmers and all the toiling people,

whether by

BRAIN OR HAND,

are staggering under loads of debt, imposed upon them by the tyranny of tariff taxation, and the unjust system of finance provided by the government. Why should this condition exist! There is no excuse for it.

"Congress has authority not only to coin more, and and silver, and because its

money (gold and silver), and regulate its value, but to issue the promises of the gov-ernment to pay money and invest them (treasury notes) with all the functions and capacity of money. There is therefore no want of authority to change the financial condition or policy which is transferring the earnings of labor into the coffers of the money power, without fair and honest con-

The true reason why this stunted and starved volume of circulation has been maintained is that the money power of New York and New England has dominated and controlled the financial policy of the gov-

SINCE THE BEGINNING of the war between the states. The Democratic party has never had the lower in congress to break and overthrow this finan-cial despotism. The financial policy under which the vast and varied business of the country is conducted contemplates gold as the only standard of value, and national bank notes as the only proper paper currency. The exceptions as to the silver in circulation at this time and gold and silver certificates, and the three hundred and forty-six millions of legal tenders have been enforced by the Democratic party since 1875. You must remember that the Repub-lican party controlled the law making departments of the government absolutely from the beginning of the war until 1875,

THE PEOPLE REVOLUED against the financial policy of that party and returned a majority of Democrats to the house of representative of the Forty-fourth congress. When that congress as-sembled, silver hed been demonstized, onehalf the metal money of the country had been destroyed. Gold had been enthroned as the true standard of value, and that too. when silver was at a premium of 3 per cent over gold, provisions had been made by law to cancel and burn up all the greenbacks except \$30,000,000. I have not the time to refresh your recollections of the effect which this legislation produced upon the agricultural interests and all other interests not the isometicaries of this policy. Bad as the condition of those interests are to-day, it is better than in 1875. Remember now, if you please, that since 1875—when you the linest time the Democratic party had a majority in the

house—that party has never had the power to enact a law. It never has had (except at one time for a few days only) all the departments of government which are required to concur in the passage of laws, and whatever changes have been engrafted upon the financial policy of the Republican party since 1875, whatever laws have been passed since that time to promote the interest of agriculture and labor generally were originated by Democrats, and their passage secured by the influence and power of the Democratic party in the house of representatives. Now, fellow-citizens, when the Forty-fourth congress assembled, the Democratic party in behalf of the peo-ple inaugurated the flercest parliamentary war ever waged upon

the paternal. If that is old laws are paternal. The old laws are paternal. The dem will help out the content. After a long and desperate struggle, ing in 1878, there was a partial vic tory for the Democrats. We had arrested the destruction of legal tenders, which was proceeding under a prevision in the special resumption act, and made them a pernetual volume of circulation by requiring their re issue, as they might be received into the reasury. We had remonetized silver forced to consent to its coinage only by the government upon its own account at the rate of not less than two nor more than ur million ounces per month or thirty-two tilions of silver dollars annually. Thus it til be seen that from 1878 to 1891, by the ce of laws secured by the Democratic party, there were preserved to the volume of circulation \$46,000,000 legal tenders and \$12,000,000 of sliver have been

ADDED TO IT EVERY YEAR during that time, amounting to \$416,000,000 or about, and to facilitate its circulation silver certificates were required to be

"During all the time that the Democratic party has had the majority in the house it has struggled for the free coinage of silver, even under circumstances that seemed to render the effort hopeless. The financial diey of the Democratic party contemplates the free and unlimited coinage of silver and paper currency convertable into coin on de-mand of the holders, so that our volume of mand of the honders, so that could contain of circulation may consist of gold and silver or their representatives (certificates) and legal tender treasury notes convertable into

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY has never enforced this policy except as I have shown, for the simple reason it never has had the power in law-making departnents of the government to do so. If the Democratic party possessed control of all the law-making departments of the government it would enforce that policy and in stead of a stinted and starved volume of circulation, there would be provided a lib-eral, adequate volume of circulation with which to conduct the vast business of this great country. How can this be done! Gold and silver must be coined free and without limit. This would insure the vol of circulation had reached the proper limit would be ample to meet the requirements of the yearly increase of business and popu

THE GOLD AND SILVER

now held by the government or of which it may be possessed when required should be used as a basis for the redemption of legal tender notes, as far as may be necessary In order to obtain gold and silver sufficien to constitute a proper basis for the neces sary issue of legal tenders, silver and gold certificates, as they are received by the treasury might be canceled and legal tenders issued upon the gold and silver, this would not be necessary. What amount of money ought to be provided by the gov-ernment for circulation! I do not know, nor does any other man know, but as the representatives of the people in congress alone have the power and no other agency should exercise it, of determining the amount necessary, the attempt should be made to find out what amount is necessary, and to fix a proper basis in coin for its sup-port. Since congress has

THE ABSOLUTE DOMINION over the currency the danger of deprecia tion could easily be averted by its power to withdraw or reduce the volume, and on the other hand inadequacy of volume could be other hand inadequacy of volume could be obviated by its power to supply. It must be understood that the financial policy of the Democratle party does not contemplate depreciation in either the paper or metal currency. They must be kept in parity of value. Confidence must be preserved. The people must have implicit faith in the ability of the United States to make good its promises. To illustrate what I have said, I beg to call attention to the fact that there are now in circulation \$346,000,000 of legal are now in circulation \$346,000,000 of legal tender treasury notes. They are not dollars.

They are not money. They are simply the promises of the government to pay dollars when presented at the treasury in the manner required by law. They are of course invested with the functions of money. They

of gold and silver. Why do these notes circulate at par with gold and silver? Because the holder knows he can get the coin for them on demand, or pay his debts with them. He knows that in addition to the solvency of the government, reinforced every day by the receipt of more than a million of dollars of revenue, that there are stored away in the vaults of treasury \$100,000,000 in gold, held as a sacred red-inption fund with which to redeem these notes as presented for exchange. If one hundred millions in coin will float three hundred and forty-six millions of legal tenders at par with gold, as they have done since the 1st day of January, 1879, and as Secretary Foster said the other, day, without a single demand for redemption, or rather for ex-change in gold, it is not perceived why \$300,000,000

IN GOLD AND SILVER night not support and float at par \$1,000-000,000 of legal tender notes with like re-suits. Of course, estimating the capacity of the government to prevent depreciation and maintain each character of the money that may constitute the volume of circula tion at parity in value, we must keep in view that the daily receipts of revenue, and the authority of congress to hold its hand upon the financial pulse of the nation at all times and adjust the volume to the needs of business. Does any sane man, unbiased by self-interest, and freed from the prejudices cultivated by Wall street, sup-pose that with \$400.000,000 in coin stored way in the vaults of the treasury to be

A REDEMPTION FUND. or rather for exchange, with arnual output of more than \$100.000,000 from the mints annually (free coinage) with current daily receipts mainly in coin of more than \$1.000.-000, and with debt paying capacity invested in these notes that the government would ever go to protest on one of them or be at all embarrassed in maintaining them at par with gold and silver. The strange anomaly may be seen any day at the treasury of the United States of \$100.000.000 in gold banked in the corner of the vault rusted with non-use, their silence and solitude un disturbed for twelve years. That price of gold has supported and floated at par \$346,000,000 legal tenders since the 1st day of January, 1879, at par with gold and silver in all the marks of the world. In
ANOTHER CORNER OF THE VAULT

there lies \$168,000,000 in gold, whose office is to represent that many gold certificates only out in circulation, while in another corner \$312,000,000 of silver dollars repre corner \$3:2,000,000 of silver dollars represent a similar amount of silver certificates. Yet the people are clamoring for more money, and suggesting all manner of devices, from sub-treasury schemes down to wildcat real estate banks, to get the money out of the treasury. How can an additional supply of money reach the channels of circumstants of circumstants. supply of money reach the channels of cir-culation? Fortunately for the people the government is not compelled to establish pawn shops, or warehouses, or real estate or other banks, in order to get a sufficient amount of money into circulation. The in-telligence of the framers of the constitu-tion ought not to be impeached by the con-cession that in order to supply the

CHANNELS OF CIRCULATION CHANNELS OF CIRCULATION with a sufficient volume of circulation that the government must extend a bank charter to certain fortunate citizens who may own lands, and place in their hands its notes to be loaned at a profit to the poor and debtriction, or that it was necessary to joan the notes with or without interest to those who wight change to own certain. those who might chance to own certain agricultural products. There is a plain, open way, wholly free from favoritism or paternaism, by which congress may supply the channels of circulation with all the money needed by the people. Why not reduce taxation and leave more

money in the pockets of the people, make deficits in appropriations and cover them by an issue of legal tender notes FROM TIME TO TIME.

and when by this means the volume of circulation shall be sufficiently reinforced, readjust taxation and appropriations upon a proper basis. I take it that those of us who are complaining that there is not money by the government with try, would be satisfied If the governmen would perform its duty in this regard. taxation was reduced and unjust restraints upon the markets for agricultural products

elaxed, if the volume of money was made

sufficient to meet the demands of business

labor liberalized and enhanced, we would NOT NEED TO BORROW money from the government or from those who might own stock in real estate banks prosperity would soon abound. The Demo cratic policy contemplates of course the withdrawal of bank notes from circulation The party opposed this feature of the sys-tem when it was established, and has main-tained its opposition to it ever since. In 1882, when a Republican congress (Forts seventh) had under consideration the bill to extend the system, the Democrats strug-gled to defeat it; failing in that we sought to take away the power of the banks to contract the volume of circulation; the bill became a law over our opposition

course pursued by the banks since 1878 has JUSTIFIED THE OPPOSITION
made to that feature of the system by the Democrats in the house of representatives. I told you the Democrats in the house had secured the passage of a law that placed \$32,000,000 silver dollars in circulation each enth since 1878, amounting up to date to 12,000,000. We were endeavoring to enlarge the volume of money. But the banks, which had in circulation \$400,000,000 in bank notes during the same period, con-tracted the volume of their circulation \$234,000,000 by surrendering their circulation and withdrawing their bonds from the treasury. We have only \$166,000,000 of bank-note currency in circulation to-day, whereas in 1878 they had \$400,000,000 and in 1882 \$371,000,000. I endeavored then by the offer of an amendment to limit the

POWER OF CONTRACTION but it was defeated along with all other amendments. So you will see that as the Democrats poured in silver at one and the banks withdrew their notes at the other end, thus making it impossible for us to reinforce the volume of circulation in any great degree, happily, as I think, for the country, this Democratic party, the people's party. Whatever that may prove to be, and the banks thouselves are agreed that this feature of the national banking system. ought to be withdrawe, and the power of outnotity to issue notes ought to be for-bidden by law. Banking upon 90 per cent of bonds which command a high premium in the market with 5 per cent held in re-serve and 1 per cent taxation has

CEASED TO BE PROPITABLE. and there is scarcely a bank in the Cuited States employing more than a minimum amount of notes required by law, hence the contraction. All the banks need, al they require, all the people need in re-spect of them is for the government to respect of them is for the government to re-tain official supervision over them, with such provisions as will insure honest banking and fair dealing with each other and the people. As congress possesses the power to organize and adjust this system of banking, upon such a theory there can be but little difficulty in reaching this end. The supervision of the government will uspire confidence and secure as far as pos

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY recognizes the fact that the volume of cir-culation is wholly insufficient and if it can obtain control of the law-making departobtain control of the law-making depart-ments of the government it proposes to make it sufficient, but it ought not to be ex-pected. Democrats should not demand that in accomplishing this great object the party should prevent the fundamental prin-ciples of the government and join hands with the Republican party in converting the government into a huge paternal ma-chine, doling out favors to classes with money wrung by unjust taxation for the money wrung by unjust taxation for the most part from the plain common people be-cause the Republican party has protected

manufactures and enriched them, taken care of the wealthy by relieving wealth in the maise of taxation, while more than half of the people of the United States

HAVE BEEN IMPOVERISHED . by unjust taxation and an insufficient vol-ume of money. Because the spirit and the letter of the constitution has been violated to build up one section of the country at the expense of another, to enrich one class at the expense of the other class, should the Democratic party be asked by Demo-crats to surrender the fundamental princi-ple which for more than one hundred years has been the very bed rock of its organization-opposition to class legislation! Should the Democratio party be asked to concede that its grand achievements in behalf of the people and constitutional government have been won upon a false and indefensible principle? If the Democratic party had possessed the power in congress to have DEFEATED CLASS LEGISLATION,

the great crime against the people by which a currency contract was converted into a coin contract and the burden of the bonded debt of the United States thereby increased by more than four hundred and fifty mili-ions would never have been consummated. The unforgivable outrage upon the people by the demonstization of silver, whereby the volume of metal currency was reduced by more than on-half and every obligation of debt or for the payment of money of debt or for the payment of money doubled in value would never have been perpetrated. If the Democratic party had control of the law-making departments the system of tariff taxation that destroys the markets for agricultural products, lays the heaviest burdens of taxation upon

THE ABSOLUTE NECESSARIES OF LIFE, which the poor and needy must consume.

The financial jolicy that enriches the money class, cheapens the products of labor and enslaves the toiling millions of the United States, the system of internal improvements which resulted in filching an empire in area from the public domain and bestowed it upon favored corporations, the people that have enabled the banking system to defeat the laws of congress de-signed to enlarge your volume of money, nor the unholy and unchristian combination by which capital controls the produc-tions and regulates the price of almost all the indispensable products of the country would not have been MADE POSSIBLE BY THE LEGISLATION OF

CONGRESS. "But all this class legislation has been consummated despite what power the Dem-ocratic party controlled in congress, and ocratic party controlled in congress, and because it has been consummated and the people of the United States, not the beneficiaries of this class legislation, have been despoiled and impoverished. It is said that the Farmers' Alliance of 'exas, composed in the main of the very salt of the Democratic party, are willing to condone the outrages of class legislation and commit the Democratic party to the support and alvocacy of a scheme for relief, which would forever eston the party from the assertion forever estop the party from the assertion of the fundamental principles of its organi-

SUB-TREASURY.

A System of Finance That Would be the Ruination of the Farmers.

What is the sub-treasury scheme? The principle upon which this plan of relief is based may be briefly stated as follows: That it is the duty of congress to provide for the warehouses contemplated, to provide for the appointment of the officers and managers necessary to conduct the ware-houses, to supply each manager of ware-house with legal tender notes sufficient to advance to the owner of cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and oats 80 per cent of its value, who may store the same in the gov ernment warehouse, to provide for a nego-tiable warehouse receipt to be delivered to the depositor, to hold the deposit for one year unless redeemed in the meantime by a payment of the money advanced, to-gether with 2 per cent interest on the same. and the fees, expenses, insurance, etc. If not redeemed in twelve months the pro-duct is to be sold for each at auction and the proceeds of the sale are to be sent to

the treasury of the United States and shall then be destroyed.

I do not care to discuss the details of this measure or to arraige it for the immease cost it may be to the tax payers. If the principle upon which it rests is defensible, if it be not class legislation, if it is expetient and will give the relief sought the de tails may be looked after by congress and made to conform

TO SCONOMY AND HONEST REGULATION.
What is the object of the measure?
Its friends affirm that the volume of circulation is not sufficient to handle the crops, and that in consequence of that fact the agricultural products of the country are sacrificed annually, and that what the farmer needs is a flexible shifting volume of circulation that may be plethoric in the fail when the crops are harvested, and con-tracted in the summer when the crops have been marketed; and that because this plan would east into the channels of circulation a billion of dollars at least of legal tenders each fall and return the same amount of money back into the treasury in the spring of each year it is approved as a specific for agricultural depression.

Is this a correct principle of finance, and

would it not complete the destruction of the farmers? With the same conditions in respect of supply and demand the price of a modity is fixed by the volume of money in circulation. It is therefore to the inter-est of the farmers that the volume of money should be as large as is consistent with solvent finance when his crops are ready to be sold; and the converse of the proposition is equally true that when the desire to purchase, it is to their interest that the volume of money shall be as small as possible. For we all know by sad experience that a stinted volume of money cheapens the price of all commodities. Now test the principle of this scheme by these inexorable laws of finance and see what will become of the farmers. The crops would be stored in the fall and the billion of legal tenders would go out into circulation. The effect would be of course

TO RAISE PRICES
of commodities. All agricultural products, all property—but would the farmer, who has the cotton, wheat, oats, tobacco or corn in store, be benefited! If he wants to buy goods for his family with his 80 per cent he will find that they have all gone up in price -agricultural implements, sugar and coffee, everything. But if he takes the 80 per cent and places it on his indebtedness, expecting to use the 20 per cent in his deposit he redeems, what will be the result? Of course all farmers who store their crops will use the 80 per cent, or else they would not store and pay charges, etc. Now when the farmers go to redeem their crops the money must be

RETURNED TO THE GOVERNMENT. They must therefore sell after the volume of money is reduced. If they should sell this certificate or warehouse receipt to a speculator, of course he would buy with reference to the fact that he must sell the produce upon a contracted volume of circuation, and his bid would be governed by that condition. So my farmer friends will understand that everything they have to buy will be enhanced by the output of a billion or more legal tenders, while their crops s'and in the warehouses must after being redeemed be sold after the billion of legal tenders, while their crops are the statement of the stat legal tenders have gone back to the govern-ment. The 80 per cent is all they would realize. It is not necessary in this state-ment to refer to the financial ruin the sudment to refer to the mancial run the sud-den outpour of \$\frac{2}{3}\$,000,000,000 would entail upon all the balance of the people by the fluctuation of prices, I am dealing with farmers buly. But there is another aspect to this subject, to which I will now allude.

The farmers generally will have to

people, why not the thousands of fellow citizens who are not farmers be compelled to pay exorbitant and unchristian prices for the necessaries of life! And would you make your great government the jailor of the necessaries of life and the soulless in-strument of extortion. Gigantic

SCHEMES OF SPECTLATION would be inaugurated, and that, too, under the most favorable conditions for merci-less extortion. This measure or scheme is class legislation pure and simple. If this government has any right to tax the people to raise money with which to construct warehouses, pay officers and cover losses that must follow, and provide a fund loan to those who may possess cotton loan to those who may possess cotton, wheat, corn or tobacco, or who, if you please, may chance to own lands, the struggle of the Democratic party for more than a hundred years to shield the people against the evil effects of class legislation have been worse than cheats. The power to tax is confided to this government for public purposes only, and not the benefit or gain of any individual or class of individuals hewever worth, and the courts say that hewever worthy, and the courts say that whenever the government takes by taxa-

OUT OF THE POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE for the purpose of bestowing it apon any u-dividual or class of individuals to enable them to better their condition in life, is none the less robbery because the transfer is made under the forms of law. We all deny the right of the government to tax us to enable a manufacturer to increase its profits. We all deny the right of the govern-ment to contract the volume of currency in order to enrich the money power. We all deny the right of the government to allow corporations to issue money and control th volume of circulation. How is it that the people may be taxed to construct ware-houses and furnish money to enable the owners of certain products

To BETTER THEIR CONDITION
in life! It does not follow that because the
constitution may have been violated once,
twice or thrice over the protest of the
Democratic party, that it becomes proper to
violate it again. This measure was never
designed to benefit the former represently. designed to benefit the farmers, especially the poor farmers. There are thousands of corporations in the United States, organized syndicates, raising immense quantities of grain on the great prairies, and immense cotton crops. They might be benefitted by having the people taxed to build warehouses for them in order that they might compel the government to hold their grain until the broad presssities of the people until the bread necessities of the people would enable them to extort unreasonable prices for their grain. There would hardly be one county in twenty-five in Texas that

would secure a warehouse.

THIS SCHEME
violates the platform of the Farmers Alliance as shown in the fifth clause of that instru-ment. It is not a democratic measure; the plank referred to in the platform, announces a pure democratic principle. This bill or scheme is based solely on the principle of re-publicanism. It is constructed on the very same principle as a high protective tariff upon the same principle that you are now taxed to maintain a civil pension list; upon the same principle that you are taxed to support appropriations necessary to provide money to levy silver bullion not for coinage. Where did it come from! Let the very ablest representative of the Farmer's Alliance in the United States, Mr. W. S. Hall, president of the Alliance of the state

of Missouri, say this scheme was NEVER PRESENTED to, considered or reported by the committee on demands. As I was secretary of that committee and was present at all its meet-ings and kept and now have complete minutes of that committee's work, I know I am right. The committee on demands was composed of one delegate from each state to draw up demands on the national gov-ernment, thus giving all parts of the coun-try a voice in our demands, and this scheme not being in our demands at all in our last meeting at St. Louis, I regard it as espe-cially unfortunate that our national officers should have placed so much stress upon it. The way this scheme ever come before the body was by a report made by a committee of five, the ORIGINATORS OF THE BILL

being chairman of the committee and the other four members being not members of all the different political parties as was the committee on demands, but all five of these members (as I am Informed) of cal party. And that report was most bitterly fought in the convention and only adopted after some states, notably Mis-souri, demanded that her entire vote be registered against the scheme under all circumstances." Thus, my fellow-citizens cumstances." Thus, my fellow-citizens, you will see that this sub-treasury scheme was concocted by a self-constituted commit tee of five Republicans, and sprung upor the Alliance convention at St. Louis, after that convention had formulated its demands on congress, and adopted amid the bitter denunciations of such Democrat delegates as that of Missouri. It was

A THOJAN WAR HOUSE led into our ranks and filled with the ene mies of the Democratic party. Our farmers and laboring people all over the land had become aroused to the wrongs and injustice of class legislation. The time had come when monopoly protected industries and the money power beheld the end of their tyranical reign. The ranks of the Democracy were filling up; unless our ranks could be broken their doom was sealed. This device in the shape of a bounty, a boon never to be realized, was concocted in a Republican camp of five is now regarded by Republicans, by Greenbackers and by al Republicans, by Greenbackers and by all the enemies of the Democracy as the entering wedge with which the party must be disintegrated and destroyed. I do not be lieve it. I recognize the patience, the fortitude, the heroic manliness with which the Democratic farmers of the South have borne the injustice of class legislation

TEAR AFTER TEAR. For more than a quarter of a century they have hoped for and worked for relief but the Democratic party has never had the power in congress to secure it for them. True, the magnificent deportment of Texas and the beneficent condition of of the Democratic party to the increases of the people. Here Democratic administration has imperial sway, and within the sphere of its jurisdiction it deals out even-handed justice to all alike; but, because of the war, and the prejudices en-gendered by it the Democratic party has never been able to acquire the control of the law-making power of the general gov-ernment. Happily for the people of the United States the time has come when we may hope that the great ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

upon which the prosperity of all the people so much depends may be settled in the in-terest of justice and equality without reference to questions growing out of the war If the farmers of the country will stand by the Democratic party and its principles, class legislation will soon be wiped from despotism which enslaves you will be broken and overthrown. The great ques-tions which confront us are tariff reform and the volume of circulation, the free coinage of silver and of gold and silver and legal tender treasury notes convertible into coin. They stand side by side. They are of

FQUAL DIPORTANCE.

The tariff and financial policy, hand in hand, have harvested the earnings of labor for favored classes for more than a quarter

of a century.

The Democratic party would be untrue to The Democratic party would be untrue to itself and false to the people if it should in the next great struggle, in 1892, suppress its convictions on either of these great questions at the behest of the money power of New York and New England."

Tracy made a reply of thirty minutes, and Mr. Culberson, replying further, said that the sub-treasury was unconstitutional, that it was purely class the result? Take Fannia county, one of the richest, if not the richest, in all the state. Suppose you store your corn and wheat and oats in the warehouse and the speculator gets courted of the receipts. The government is required to hold the property for twelve months unless sooner redeemed. Why may not the poor Tracy made a reply of thirty minutes, nd Mr. Culberson, replying further, aid that the sub-treasury was unIS A CANDIDATE.

If Blaine Retires from the Cabinet It Means Something.

HAS PROMISED HIS FRIENDS.

The President's Jealousy Has Retarded the Secretary's Ascendency.

The Behring Sea Question Will be Submitted to Aristration-A Closed Sea. son-A New Surgeon-General of Marine-Indian Recruits.

Washington, May 29.—Rumors of the in-tention on the part of Blaine to retire from

Talk of Blaine's Retirement. Special to the Gazette.

the cabinet are again being actively circu-lated. Some say ne will be forced to retire on account of ill health, while others assert. on account of ill health, while others assert, with a wink, that his recent attack of sickness will merely furnish an excuse which he has been seeking to shake loose from the administration. Blaine has brought Harrison to terms before by having the report started that he was going out of the cabinet. There is no doubt his position was made uncomfortable by Harrison's constant suspicton on him and disposition to hold him constantly in restricts. Some to hold him constantly in restrict. Some of Blaine's most confidential friends told the correspondent that he had exercised a deal of self-control to get giong with the president at all, that Harrison's lealousy al-ways stood in the way of his most ambitious plans. They have added, however, that he would not allow himself to be crowded from the cabinet if he could help it, as upon his retiring from his place depended his ability to accomplish anything at all of his designs.

Only, they have said, when it becomes apparent that his reputation as a statesman might suffer by his remaining and taking responsibility for a policy but half carried out would be retire. Just at present he is in

AN AWKWARD POSITION

in the Behring sea controversy. There may be a question of veracity between him and Harrison, and at all events the outcome is not likely to be satisfactory to Blaine. There is hardly enough in that, however, to lead to his hasty retirement, unless it just as clear that his other negotiations at going to suffer "executive blight." As candidate for the presidential nomination it is to his interest to delay the final rupture until nearer the time for the meeting of the convention. There is no doubt about his candidacy, unless his health actually makes it impossible for him to run. He positively promised some of his friends and life-long supporters that he would not interfere with what they might do to secure his nomina-tion. Thus far he has not withdrawn that promise, and the action of the men who are secretly or openly opposing Harrison is based on their faith in it. They refuse to believe Blaine's health, which has been the subject of discussion since 1876, is so bad as to interfere with their plans to nominate him. If he should retire from the cabinet, giving bad health as an excuse, it will be regarded as a move relative to his deter-mination to seek a higher office, and with his recovery of robustness his candidacy will become open. IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED

in Washington by those watching the course of events that the Behring sea case has been put into satisfactory shape by the president himself agreeing to submit the whole controversy to arbitration, in the absence of Blaine there was some confusion in this matter on the president's return, which has however, finally been straight-ened out by joint agreement on the part of Great Britain and this country.

In the meantime peaching is to be prevented if possible, and it is believed a closed season may be ordered pending decision.

Blaine's uncertain health made it obligatory on the administration to proceed in his absence.

cles is that it was found necessary to take up the fishery question in Blaine's absence and that arbitration will probably settle all

New Surgeon-General.

Washington, May 29.—The surgeou-general of the marine hospital service, John S. Hamilton, resigned, will be succeeded by Surgeon Walter Wyman.

Indian Recruits.

Washington, May 29.—Secretary Proctor received a letter from Lieut. Charles Dodge of the Twenty-fourth infantry announcing his arrival at Mount Vernon barracks on the 21st instant with thirty Indian recruits, recently enlisted by him at San Carlos.

KILLING NEAR JACKSBORO.

Byron Cope Killed While Resisting Arrest and the Sheriff Shot All to Pieces.

Special to the Gazette. JACKSBORO. TEX.. May 30.-This afternoon Byron Cope living in the country, was in town firing off a six-shooter and swear-ing he could not be arrested. The sheriff and a deputy started after Cope, and came up with him three miles from town. A furious battle resulted, in which Cope was killed, and the sheriff, who was shot all to pieces, is at 6 p. m., dying.

AN OUTBREAK.

Indians in New Mexico and Arizona Put on Their War Paint and Proceed to Dip Their Knives in Gore.

Los Angelos, Cal., May 29.-Informa tion has been received at army headquar-ters from military sources at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to the effect that rumors of Indian hostilities are again rife in that quarter. It is reported that a man named Whitten was killed on Blue river, in Arizona and also that a family was killed on Eagle Creek. A man named Campbell was killed near Mogollon mountain. Two officers and twenty men have been sent out by the commanding officer at Fort Bayard

scout northward. General McCook has given orders for the troops from Fort Bayard. Apache, Bowie and San Carlos to make diligent search in the vicinity of their several posts for signs of outlaws. Troops from the post, with thirty days' supplies, left on Wednesday to make the search

UGLY RUMORS

Affoat About the Cause of Congressma Houk's Death-A Dose of Morphine Given During the Night.

Special to the Gazette. KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 28.—The sensa-tional death of Judge Houk does not end the sensation in connection therewith. It is said here this morning that his death was caused by a dose of morphine adminis-tered by the attending physician after the arsenic had been removed. The story goes that Houk had completely recovered from the effects of the poison, except that he was weak and excited. He seemed unable to sleep, and the question was broached of giving a dose of morphine. It is said the family physician advised against it, saying that Houk had heart disease and that it would be very daugacous to give him the would be very dangerous to give him the

powerful drug. The morphine was not given the judge then, but later a physician who had advocated it decided to administer who had advocated it decided to administer the drug when the other was absent. This he did by injection during the night. The judge went off to sleep—a sleep from which he never woke, as the sequel shows.

A son of Judge Heuk said that his father would be alive now but for the dose of morphine. The physician who opposed administering it says that Houk's death is directly attributable to morphine.

The funeral took place shortly after noon to-day and was attended by an immense crowd.

Congressman Enloc. Senators Harris of Congressman Enline. Senators interes of Tennessee and Callon of Illinois, and a tura-ber of other congressmen, including Crisp of Georgia, attended. Bishop Joyce offi-ciated in the funeral exercises.

SHOT THREE TIMES.

Two Good Citizens Shoot at Each Others Face and Breast Filled with Shot.

Special to the Gazette Instant The Garage.

Instant Teached here of a shooting affray which occurred five miles northeast of this place between W. I. Satterfield and Tom Linsey. Satterfield fired at Linsey three times with a double barrel shotsum, filling his face and breast with short three hit is thought to breast with shot, though it is thoughtstae wound will not prove fatal. Linsey fired two shots at Satterfield with a pistel, but without effect. Sattestield is a highly spected and well-to-do farmer, and his mis-fortune is much regretted.

JUNE STORMS.

This is a Great Storm Year. July Predictions.

CREATION OF THE EARTH.

Electricity the Source of Vegetable and Animal Life-Effect of Storm Years on the Crop Yield August and sep-

tember the Warm Months. DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

Special to the Gazette St. Joseph, Mo., May 30 - The very destructive sterms following May 16 will suggest that my predictions of very great storms during the next fourteen months, in cluding this May, were timely and had real foundation. But while the main features of my forecasts have been amply verified. I made one mistake, which I should here admit. My storm wave was due to cross the Rocky-Allegheny valley south of the fortieth degree of north latitude, from May 16 to 18 and become a severe storm on the Atlantic coast about the 19th. The storm wave moved into the Mississippi valley on the 17th and on that day, as shown by the Washington weather maps, a storm center was over the Lake of the Woods and anwas over the Lanc of the woods and another in Texas. These two storm centers came together, doing cast damage in Texas on the 17th, and thence northeastward, the storm remaining in the Mississippi valley five days and spending its force there instead of on the Atlantic coast as predicted. The great energy of this storm wave and its delay in the Mississippi valley

SOMEWHAT DISABRANGED

the storm wave of 21 to 25, causing it to be about one day behind time. The immense storm influences now gathering will probstorm influences now gathering will probably disarrange, to a small extent, the coming storm waves; but the matter of greatest interest is the prediction that this will be the greatest storm year since 1872. I have never experienced the combination of storm influences now at work, and the storm record of 1842 is very incomplete. For these resond of the is very incomplete. For these reasons I will probably make a few mistakes as to the details of the weather; but I have staked my reputation as a meteorologist on this being a year of exceedingly great storms, the greatest that have been vears. published in 1890, and if it is verified it will go far toward ostablishing planetary meteorology, while if it is not verified, it will do me great damage. In the last twelve will do me great damage. In the last twelve months I have certainly established the fact that the principal storm waves cross the continent from west to east in regular succession and in definite periods. The next fact to be established is that the force of these storms depends on the positions of the moon and the planets, and I expect that my prediction of very great storms in 1891 and 1892 will convince the public that the planets do have such influences. When I have established these two facts the way will be open for convincing the public that electricity is the cause of all motion, the motive power of the universe, the builder of the worlds and the life principle of the magnet and of the vegetable and animal kingdoms. With these points in view I have carefully arranged my scientific notes and discussions of the beginnings of creation and the papers that have failed to publish these features of my letters will have left out an interesting link in the chain of arguments.

MY TASP DESIRER

gave forecasts of the storm waves due to cross the continent from May 27 to 31 and June 1 to 5. The next will be due to leave the Pacific coast about the 7th, cross the Rocky-Allegheny valley from the 8th to the 10th and reach the Atlantic coast about the 11th. This storm wave belongs to a period of very dangerous storms that includes all the month of Juns, more especially from the 8th to the 21d. Of the three principal storm waves I am not able to determine at this time which will prove to be the most disastrous; but I may be able to give more definite information in my next let-ter. I feel very sure however, that this storm wave of the 7th to the 11th will be of unusual force, and, with the two that will follow, it will constitute a notable period of destructive storms, not only in the States but all around the earth. There will be a number of these storm period during the year, some of which will spend their principal force in the United States others will have greatest energy in

READERS SHOULD REMEMBER that the greater the force in a storm wave the less extent of country it will cover, there is not one chance in a hundred for storm to strike any given locality. But the destruction of lives and property and the great damage to crops by great hall storms, cloud bursts, excessive rains, tornadoes and hurricanes, such as are expected during the year, are of very great interest to the pub-lic. These June storms are not expected to be the greatest that will occur during the year; but they are of sufficient importance for me to call special attention to them and warn every person to be on the alert about the time these storm waves are due to cross

the continent. I expect June and July to average cool, but they will have a few short periods of excessively hot weather. The hotest peri-ods will not be far from June 1 and 25, July I and 34. August and September will be the hot months of the year, and the local drouths will have their principal effect in August, October, November and December will average very cool and the greatest storms of the year will occur in these

My predictions that the weather for May would be favorable to growing crops has been verified, although the alarmists and speculators at one time declared that the ps were well nigh ruined by the drouth crops were well nigh ruined by the dround.
Hall has ruined crops in a few places, but
this does not materially affect the general
good prospects. Great storm years are
usually good crop years, although the crops
of a comparatively few may be destroyed.
W. T. Foster.

The Weekly Gazen